

Context

This document presents UNHCR’s updated plan to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to civilian populations affected by military operations in and around Mosul. UNHCR’s response is developed following the inter-agency Mosul Flash Appeal and is in line with government planning processes.

Of the 1.2 to 1.5 million people impacted, up to 1 million are expected to be displaced, of whom 700,000 will need assistance. Operations in the Mosul region have already displaced 150,000 people, for whom UNHCR and partners are providing a response.







Risks of gender-based violence and child protection violations are heightened during displacement, including due to family separation during flight. Iraqi authorities face the dual challenge of receiving significant numbers of people in need of assistance while maintaining national security. Security screening procedures, if not managed in an accountable manner, increase the likelihood of protection violations. Many of the displaced may face severe limitations on their freedom of movement.

With large numbers of civilians fleeing Mosul, shelter remains a key priority. It is expected that the Government will transfer IDPs to pre-identified “emergency sites” as a first-line shelter response. In addition, UNHCR is establishing 11 formal camps with a capacity of 20,000 families (up to 120,000 people). However, without sufficient and appropriate land identified, not all displaced can be accommodated in camps: some families will be sheltered in collective centres and disused public buildings, or dispersed in other urban centres.

The Shelter & NFI Cluster, led by UNHCR, promotes a flexible approach where multiple shelter options are prepared for both camp and alternative-to-camp scenarios. This flexibility allows for a tailored response with the deployment of tents, shelter kits and essential life-saving items, along with mobile teams when and where there is an identified need.

UNHCR is also leading the Protection and CCCM Clusters. The response to Mosul requires a coordinated approach that brings together the skills and resources of government authorities, UN agencies, and NGOs partners in order to assist the massive scale of anticipated internal displacement. Collectively, UNHCR-led clusters will assist up to 700,000 IDPs. UNHCR is ready to support partners’ shelter, NFI and CCCM responses in order to assist all families in need.

UNHCR Comprehensive Response Plan for Mosul Situation

 <p>1.2 - 1.5 million people impacted up to 1 million displaced 700,000 in need</p>			Winterized Shelter Solutions		
					
	Budget	CRI Kits	Tents	Sealing Off Kits	Shelter Kits
Mosul comprehensive response		140,000	90,000	TBD	90,000
UNHCR’s component of the response	\$196.2 million	50,000	50,000	30,000	50,000



Protection

104,400 people assisted with protection monitoring and legal assistance

42,000 people assisted with one-time multi-purpose cash assistance



6 million

UNHCR aims to ensure the protection of 104,400 of the most vulnerable IDPs fleeing Mosul and the region by prioritizing life-saving protection and critical sustenance support.

UNHCR will continue to advocate for access to safety and protection for civilian populations in close cooperation with government authorities. UNHCR advocates for security screening to take place following due process, and conducted by the formal Iraqi Security Forces.

UNHCR plans to expand its general protection monitoring and response capacity in areas affected by the Mosul emergency, with the deployment of a minimum of ten mobile protection monitoring teams. Having mobile protection monitoring teams maintains flexibility to expand or reorient activities as required to meet an evolving situation. The teams will be deployed in camps and at reception centres, provided that access is granted.

UNHCR is strengthening its community-based protection mainstreaming approaches, which recognize the role of both IDPs and host communities in addressing protection risks and needs from the onset of an emergency. This includes the expansion of meaningful community contacts across different age, gender and diversity groups through continuous discussion, identification of community assets, potentials and opportunities and creation of community spaces to deliver and facilitate protection and services.

Services offered by UNHCR's Protection, Assistance and Reintegration Centres (PARCs) will be enhanced with additional resources, particularly with regard to providing legal assistance for IDPs to reacquire or renew essential personal identification documentation left behind in the course of flight, or to facilitate the issuance of birth and marriage certificates. Efforts to effectively communicate with displaced Iraqis and other affected communities and to gather protection information will also be strengthened across clusters.

SGBV prevention and response and child protection activities will be implemented by mobile teams to allow flexibility of location and maximum outreach. Where possible, UNHCR will support the establishment of child-friendly spaces and private spaces for women in screening and reception centers. This will enable monitoring and identification of risks and at-risk individuals for appropriate assistance from the outset (e.g. prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, unaccompanied and separated children, child recruitment, and screening and detention of children). Emergency referral pathways will be in place to facilitate referrals to legal partners and partners providing SGBV or child protection services. Key SGBV and child protection indicators will be integrated into protection monitoring, and systematic reporting of concerns will take place to enable advocacy with key interlocutors including government, tribal, security and military authorities.

In addition, UNHCR uses a specifically designed protection monitoring tool to meet the needs of cash assistance processing, which will identify and target 7,000 of the most economically vulnerable and at-risk displaced families living out of camps to provide them with one-time multi-purpose cash assistance grants (amounting to USD 500), allowing them to prioritize their most urgent domestic needs.



Shelter and CRIs

120,000 people assisted in camps

360,000 people assisted in alternative shelter options



180 million

The shelter cluster, under UNHCR's lead, promotes a flexible approach where multiple shelter options are prepared in response for several types of settlement: formal camps, emergency sites and informal shelter.

This flexible response plan allows for the provision of targeted assistance to up to 700,000 IDPs: from the preparation of tented camps, to the upgrading of collective centres, the prepositioning and distribution of emergency shelter kits, and the provision of essential life-saving items where there is an identified need.

UNHCR's own component of the cluster response will assist to up to 80,000 displaced families (some 480,000 people) including 120,000 IDPs in camp locations and 360,000 in alternative shelter accommodation.

Based on cluster plans and discussions with the government, some displaced families will be self-reliant or find hosted accommodation in the community. Remaining families in need of shelter assistance will be supported by other actors, including the government.

Since 5 October, the Government of Iraq has also identified an additional 13 emergency sites¹ close to the front line where IDPs will be transferred as a primary response. UNHCR – through the CCCM cluster – is supporting the Government with site assessments and coordination; UNDP and IOM are responsible for the site preparation; and the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) for the provision of tents and camp management. As of 13 October, of the 13 sites identified, 4 are considered to be suitable for preparatory work by the cluster.

Formal camps



120,000 people to be assisted

UNHCR is planning to erect 20,000 six-person family tents on shelter plots throughout displacement-affected areas, in close cooperation with the authorities. So far, UNHCR has identified 17,800 existing and potential plots in 15 camps. Of these, UNHCR will construct 11 camps with a capacity of 15,600 plots, while an additional 3,200 plots are available in five existing camps (three of which were constructed by the Government). UNHCR is working to identify an additional 2,200 plots to meet the target of 20,000. As of October 2016, up to 120,000 IDPs will benefit from camp accommodation, and will also receive basic domestic items and seasonal assistance in all camps.

Alternative shelter options



360,000 people to be assisted

As a contingency, in case the scale of the displacement exceeds the capacities of both formal camps and emergency sites, UNHCR will provide 50,000 basic emergency shelter kits to families in temporary sites. The nature of displacement could be highly fluid, and families are likely to move sometimes several times. The emergency shelter kit is designed to be easily portable. These kits may be used to either create a standalone temporary shelter or an extension of an existing structure. Additionally, 30,000 sealing-off kits will be distributed to vulnerable households in collective centers and/or unfinished buildings, allowing families to improve their living conditions; 30,000 tents will also be available for use as emergency shelter where needed.

Winterization

In parallel, UNHCR will assist 138,000 internally displaced families with seasonal assistance to help them cope with cold climate during the winter months. This will be crucial for those IDPs living in camps and in unfinished buildings, who are more vulnerable to the harsh weather conditions characteristic of Central and Northern Iraq. While this intervention is part of UNHCR's regular IDP response, it will also target IDPs fleeing Mosul and the surrounding region.

¹ This figure will evolve as sites identification is currently on-going

UNHCR Shelter, CRI and Winterization stock (as at 13.10.16)

Shelter & CRI (items needed)	Overall requirement	In stock/pipeline	Outstanding needs
Emergency shelter kit	50,000	50,000	0
Tent	50,000	32,000	18,000
Sealing off kit	30,000	30,000	0
Rubb Halls	60	60	0
Tarpaulin sheet	282,000	282,000	0
CRI kit	50,000	25,000	25,000
Winterization (items needed)	Overall requirement	In stock/pipeline	Outstanding needs
Solar lamp	32,400	32,400	0
Heater	206,000	66,000	140,000
Kerosene jerrycan	262,500	262,500	0
Tent winterization kit	53,500	28,000	25,500
Insulated sleeping mats	300,000	0	300,000
Quilts	810,000	300,000	510,000



Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

120,000 people assisted with camp coordination and camp management
42,120 people displaced and critically at risk people living in temporary settlement sites in Salah al-Din



1.5 million

In the new or existing camps that are part of the planning for the Mosul emergency, UNHCR will provide camp management support to the authorities to ensure equitable access to services and protection for all IDPs, to improve their quality of life and dignity during displacement. Through the deployment of mobile teams, guidance and capacity building will be provided to the authorities to coordinate and manage displaced populations effectively.

Since 5 October, the CCCM cluster, under UNHCR lead, and in coordination with other clusters, participates in assessing for suitability the new “emergency sites” identified by the government. The process is ongoing as new sites continue to be identified. As soon as a site is deemed suitable, the CCCM cluster coordinates with other clusters to identify partners to provide onsite services such as shelter, NFIs, food assistance, health, protection, WASH or camp management, with the objective to have new sites operational as soon as needed. The CCCM cluster also stands ready to provide support to the government whenever there is a need, in terms of training, coordination or site management.

Additionally, in line with the CCCM cluster and 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan strategic priorities, UNHCR will provide essential life-saving assistance to 42,120 newly displaced and critically at risk people living in temporary settlement sites in Salah al-Din.

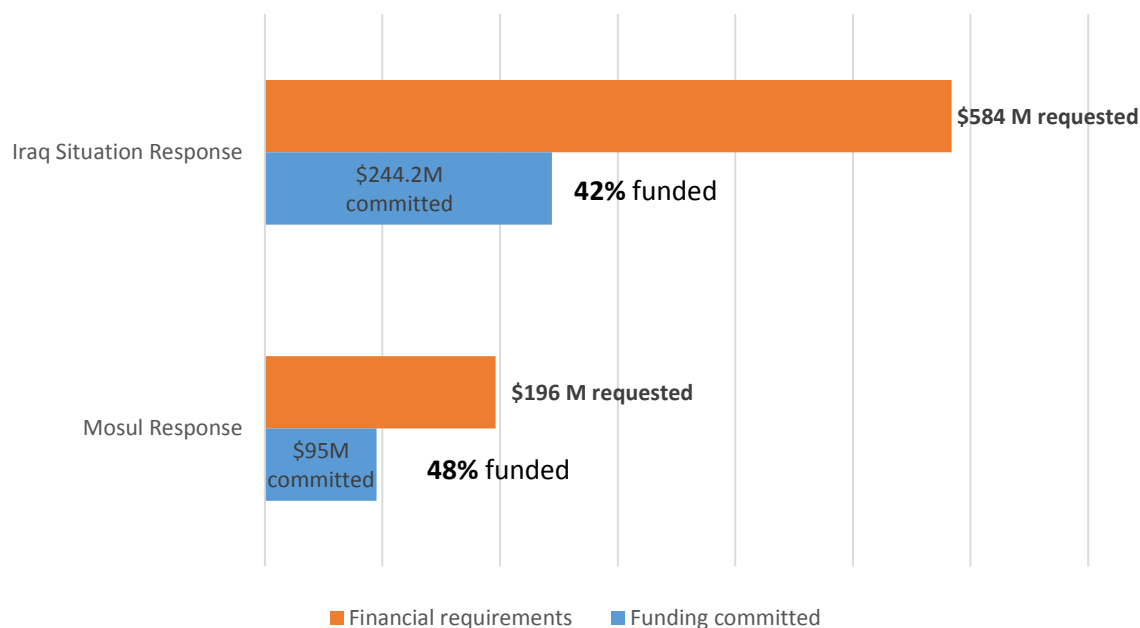
The UNHCR-led CCCM cluster will continue its close coordination with the protection cluster on population profiling and data collection, addressing the dynamics between populations within sites and the surrounding communities and environments.

UNHCR will work with national and local authorities, and key clusters, to identify sites and/or consolidate viable alternatives to house IDPs in secure and dignified conditions, with equitable access to essential services and protection. It will work to enhance the effective management and coordination of formal displacement sites (camps and collective centres), so that humanitarian assistance and protection offered by service providers to affected populations is prioritized according to vulnerability, responds to life-saving needs, and meets fundamental international standards.

Functioning communication and leadership structures will ensure that IDPs are fully involved in camp decisions and have access to information to make informed decisions affecting their lives. UNHCR will ensure that effective and transparent community feedback and participation mechanisms are maintained to safeguard the interests of the affected population.

Total Budget for UNHCR’s programme

UNHCR’s 2016 Global Appeal remains at \$584 million for the Iraq Situation. UNHCR’s overall requirements to protect and assist IDPs in Iraq amount to \$402.9 million, of which \$196.2 million is required for the Mosul response. UNHCR has so far received \$244 million for the Iraq Situation, and urgently needs more to be able to respond effectively.



¹ Iraq Situation Response includes Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Syria.
² contributions committed for the Iraq situation as of 18 October.

UNHCR Response Readiness in Syria and Turkey

UNHCR is concerned that events in Mosul may cause up to 100,000 Iraqis to flee towards Syria and Turkey. Of the 100,000 it is possible that up to 10,000 people may flee from Mosul towards the border of Turkey, either directly from Iraq or through Syria.

Preparedness plans are underway in Syria to receive up to 90,000 Iraqi refugees. Reception and screening capacity is being reinforced and a location which previously hosted Iraqis during the 2007 Iraqi conflict is being readied to accommodate another wave of up to 50,000 Iraqi refugees. UNHCR is coordinating the Iraqi refugee response in Syria since 2007; there are currently some 26,000 Iraqi refugees in Syria, many of whom have been in exile for more than ten years.